



02/29/00

S&amp;H Form: PTO/SB/05 (12/97)

<h2 style="text-align: center;">UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL</h2> <p><i>(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))</i></p>	Attorney Docket No. 1252.1044/JRB
	First Named Inventor or Application Identifier:  Michael LOUNSBERRY
	Express Mail Label No.



<b>APPLICATION ELEMENTS</b> See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.	<b>ADDRESS TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents</b> <b>Box Patent Application</b> <b>Washington, DC 20231</b>
---	---

1. ☒ Fee Transmittal Form
2. ☒ Specification, Claims & Abstract ..... [ Total Pages: 17 ]
3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) ..... [ Total Sheets: 10 ]
4. ☒ Oath or Declaration ..... [ Total Pages: 1 ]
  - a. ☒ Newly executed (original or copy)
  - b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d)) (for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)
    - i. ☐ DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)  
 Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).
5. ☐ Incorporation by Reference (usable if Box 4b is checked)  
 The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.
6. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)
7. ☐ Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary)
  - a. ☐ Computer Readable Copy
  - b. ☐ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)
  - c. ☐ Statement verifying identity of above copies

### ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

8. ☒ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement (when there is an assignee) [ ☐ Power of Attorney
10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
11. ☒ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 [X] Copies of IDS Citations
12. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
13. ☐ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503) (Should be specifically itemized)
14. ☐ Small Entity Statement(s) [ ☐ Statement filed in prior application, status still proper and desired.
15. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) (if foreign priority is claimed)
16. ☐ Other:

17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:

[ ☐ Continuation [ ☐ Divisional [ ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No: 1

### 18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

STAAS & HALSEY LLP  
 Attn: J. Randall Bedkers  
 700 Eleventh Street, N.W., Suite 500  
 Washington, DC 20001

Telephone: (202) 434-1500  
 Facsimile: (202) 434-1501

A System For Naming Faces And Vertices In An  
Adaptive Hierarchical Subdivision Surface

Cross Reference to Related Applications

5 This application is related to U.S. applications entitled  
Surface Evaluation having serial number 09/116,553 by Stam, filed July 15,  
1998, entitled Boolean Operators For Subdivision Surfaces having serial  
number 09/164,089 by Lee, filed September 30, 1998, and entitled  
Parameterization Of Subdivision Surfaces having serial number 09/219,613  
by Lounsbery, filed December 23, 1998, all incorporated by reference  
10 herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

15 The present invention is directed to a system that provides a  
name for faces and vertices in an hierarchical subdivision surface and, more  
particularly, provides unique names from which each face of a surface, each  
vertex of a surface and each edge of a surface can be unambiguously  
identified.

### Description of the Related Art

Many computer applications model surfaces and objects.

Since computers have a limited storage capacity, an object cannot be modeled with an infinite number of coordinate points. To overcome this problem, methods are used to approximate the object surface with surface primitives. One method uses a polygonal mesh comprising a set of polygonally bounded faces. Representing objects with curved surfaces using a polygonal mesh requires approximating the surface with a number of faces or polygons. The error between the model and the real object can be reduced by making the polygons arbitrarily small. When an object is represented as a set of such polygonal faces, and the representation is loaded into or out from the modeling application, the faces, as well as the vertices and edges need to be identified. In conventional systems, often the same face or vertex is provided with a different identity or identifier each time the representation is loaded into the application. Additionally, when the representation is provided to a different but compatible modeling application, a face or vertex can receive another identity. This changing of the identity of faces and vertices results in inefficient utilization of resources. Inconsistencies between representations make it difficult or impossible to identify the "same" face or vertex in representations that are copies of each other. Such inconsistency is a serious problem in modeling systems.

When a model of an object needs to be made more accurate over all or in a particular area, the modeling application divides larger polygon faces into smaller faces and thereby adapts to a higher resolution representation. When this occurs, the system needs to create face and vertex identities that are not duplicates of other vertices and faces that already exist in the representation, and these new names need to persist

when the representation is loaded and used at a later time such as for input/output.

5           What is needed is a system that defines a unique name for every face at any level in an adaptive hierarchical subdivision surface, such that the name persists across different executions of the code, so that it can be used for I/O. What is also needed are unique names for the vertices and edges of the polygonal faces of the mesh.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10           It is an object of the present invention to provide a system that uniquely names or identifies every face, vertex and edge in a hierarchical subdivision surface.

          It is another object of the present invention to provide names that persist across executions of an application that uses a polygonal face representation of an object.

15           It is also an object of the present invention to improve the efficiency of systems that represent objects with a polygonal mesh in a hierarchy

          The above objects can be attained by a system that assigns a unique name or identifier to a face that includes information identifying the base mesh face from which the face being named is derived, identifying the base mesh vertex from which the face is derived and identifies the path to the face. When the face name is represented as a fixed length number, the name can include identity of the subdivision level of the face. In association with the face name, the vertices and edges of the face can be assigned unique names.

20

25

          These together with other objects and advantages which will be subsequently apparent, reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the

accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 Figure 1 depicts the name of a face according to the present invention.

Figure 2 illustrates a base mesh, base face numbering and a vertex numbering of a part of the base mesh.

10 Figure 3 illustrates a first level subdivisions of the base mesh of figure 2.

Figure 4 depicts a second level subdivision of the base mesh of figure 2.

Figure 5 depicts face numbering or naming and origin designation.

15 Figure 6 depicts a third level subdivision along with face numbering and origin designation.

Figure 7 illustrates vertex numbers or names and edge numbers or names.

Figure 8 illustrates a vertex shared between faces.

Figure 9 is a flowchart of a naming operation.

20 Figure 10 depicts hardware which can be used in the invention.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

25 The present invention provides a unique naming scheme for naming faces, vertices and edges of adaptive hierarchical subdivision surfaces. This naming scheme produces a name that can be embodied in a field divided data structure such as illustrated in figure 1. A name 10 in accordance with the present invention includes a base face index 12 (or

name) preferable an integer, a vertex index 14 (or name) preferable an integer, a mesh level 16 preferable an integer and a path 18 that identifies how to reach the face or vertex within the mesh starting from the base mesh (level 0). The path is preferably a stack of integers (bit pairs) in the range 0..3, with coarsest at the top of the stack. The base face index 12 identifies the polygon of the base mesh in which the target face resides. The vertex index 14 is an index to the level one face within the base face in which the target face resides. The vertex index requires a predetermined ordering, such as, counter-clockwise, among the adjacent faces and the vertex name or index is the name of the lowest-order adjacent face, concatenated to the ordering of the vertex around that face. The mesh level 16 is the subdivision level of the target face within the hierarchical subdivision surface. The face name with the concatenated fields 12, 14, 16 and 18 noted above is preferably converted into a 64 bit integer for ease of handling and storage. When the integer is converted into a binary number, the field divided data structure noted above, can be used to access the different variables of the face name.

Polygonal meshes can be used to describe the surface of an object being represented in a computer. The accuracy of the surface representation depends of the number of polygons of the mesh representing the surface. The finer the mesh, the more accurate the representation. As a result, graphical representations of surfaces are divided into polygons depending on the accuracy of the surface needed. An arbitrary collection of polygons can be subdivided into finer and finer meshes as needed. Figure 2 depicts a zero level mesh 30 including three polygons, one a five sided polygon 32, one a four sided polygon 34 and a three sided polygon 36. Figures 2-4 depict the subdivision of the zero level polygonal mesh 30 into a level one mesh 38 (figure 3) and a level two mesh 40 (figure 4). Figures 6 and 7 illustrate a subdivision of the mesh down to level three for a portion

of the mesh. Each of the subdivisions is obtained by determining the midpoints of each edge and the midpoints of each face, and connecting the edge midpoints to the face midpoints to make what are called "quads" which is a technique called Catmul-Clark subdivision. At the point that the subdivision goes from level zero to level one, the entire surface is represented by quads. Each of the quads includes several graphical elements: a face, several multidimensional vertices and four edges. These elements can be identified or named in a number of different ways which allows the representation to be stored, retrieved and used by graphical application programs. For example, it is possible to provide a pointer for each element and create a list of pointers. As another example, the elements can be arbitrarily indexed and listed. However, these methods are arbitrary and when the surface is edited, generally the listing needs to be completely re-created from the beginning. When the representation is stored, the mesh must be rebuilt in exactly the same order. The present invention provides a naming scheme that is independent of such arbitrary requirements.

The present invention assumes that a base polygonal mesh or base mesh is provided that includes a base face name or index for each face and a vertex ordering. Figure 2 shows base face indices of 0, 1 and 2 for the 5, 4 and 3 sided polygons, respectively, and a vertex ordering for face 0 of 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 in a counter clockwise direction, which is the preferred ordering direction for vertices and edges as discussed herein.

In building a face name, the base face name is the base face name of the face in which the target face resides. In the example of figure 5, using the base face names and vertex ordering shown in figure 2, the face 52 has a base face name of 0. In contrast, the face 53 has a base face name or index of 2.

The vertex index is the index of the level one face or the level zero base vertex of the face as seen from the base mesh face. That is, the ordering of that face associated with the vertex, as indexed from the base mesh FACE that the level 1 face is subdivided from. For face 52, the vertex index or index to the level one face within the base mesh face is 0.

The path is defined by quad tree hierarchical indexing conventions. To define the path, an origin and the axes of the face need to be defined for the face. The origin is the closest vertex of the face to the vertex of the vertex index of the target face and the farthest vertex is the opposite vertex of the face. The base vertex is the origin "00" and the farthest vertex is the "11" vertex as shown in figure 5. The subdivision faces are then provided a binary number assigned counter clockwise, such that the path to face 52 is binary 01 or integer 1. As another example, using the numbering and ordering of figures 2 and 5, the face 54 of figure 6 at level 3, would have an origin "00", as shown, which is determined as the vertex closest to the index vertex and a path of binary 11,10 or integer 3,2.

The name is stored as fixed precision integer rather than as a series of binary pairs. This can cause some ambiguity in the interpretation of the path specified by the integer. For example, if the path is being used in a system in which the path field of the integer is as eight bits, the path 2 could be interpreted as 00,00,00,01, such that the face is a level five face. In a system in which the path field is represented by 12 bits, the face would be a level seven face. To remove this ambiguity, the system indicates, in the face name, the level of the face for which a path is being provided, thereby indicating the size of the field being used for the path. In the example of figure 6, the level is 3.

As a result, the path name for the face 54 in figure 6, would be 0,0,3,3,2.



The vertices of a face, as previously noted, are numbered starting with the origin (the vertex closest to the base face vertex) and numbered in a counter clockwise direction. In the example of figure 7, the vertex 56 of face 58 has a vertex number of 2. Edges are numbered in a similar manner starting with the origin and counting clockwise. In the example of figure 7, the edge 60 is edge number 1.

Figure 8 depicts faces 58 and 62 and the face names of these two faces will be provided as another example. The face name of face 58 is 0,4,3,3,2 or base face index = 0, vertex index = 4, level = 3 and path = 3,2. The face name for face 62 is 0,3,3,1,2 or base face index = 0, vertex index = 3, level = 3 and path = 1,2.

Because vertices can be shared by two or more faces, it is possible to have the same vertex with more than one name. This is inefficient and does not provide a unique name for that vertex. To resolve this, the vertex is given the number or name from the face name that has the lowest ordering. As noted above, the face names are manipulated in the form of 64 bit integers, to determine which has the lowest ordering, the integers are compared and the smallest has the lowest ordering. In the case set forth in figure 8, the vertex 64 would be named based on the ordering of the vertices of face 62, which in the example would be vertex 2.

Because edges can be shared by two faces, it is possible to have the same edge with more than one name. To resolve this, an edge is also given the number or name from the face name that has the lowest ordering.

Once a mesh has been subdivided, a routine to produce the face name from a particularly designated face would be performed. This routine 70, as depicted in figure 9, would allow the user or the application using the naming routine to specify 72, a face to be named. The system would then determine 74, the level of the face followed by determining 76,

the path to the face. Next, the vertex index would set 78, followed by setting 80, the base face index. Below is more detailed pseudo-code for such a routine or program. Note that this routine, when determining the path, starts with the face and works up the quad hierarchy.

- 5 Routine to create a face name from a specific face in the subdivision surface hierarchy.

Input: a face

Output: an encoding of that face, made up of:

```

10  Base_face_index    (integer)
    Vertex_index (integer)
    Level (integer)
    Path (stack of integers in the range 0..3, with coarsest at the top of
        the stack)

    ---
15  Path = {}                // path starts out empty
    pathFace = face
    Level = levelOf ( face )    // routine to return face's level
    if ( Level == 0 )
    {
20      // face must be a base face
        //
        Base_face_index = indexOf ( face )
        Vertex_index = 0        // can be anything, actually
    }
25  else
    {
        while ( levelOf ( pathFace ) > 1 )
        {
30          quadFace = pathFace
            // determine what index this face has, as seen by its parent
            face

            //
            pathStep = indexFromParent ( quadFace )
            // stack push: adds step to Path, increasing size of Path
35          //
            pushStack ( pathStep, Path)
            pathFace = parentFaceOf ( quadFace )

```

```

    }
    // pathFace must be a level-1 face
    //
    Vertex_index = indexFromParent ( pathFace )
5    pathFace = parentFaceOf ( pathFace )
    // pathFace must be a level-0 face
    //
    Base_face_index = indexOf ( pathFace )
10    }
    —

```

Once a face name is available, it is often necessary to access the face identified by the name. A routine to access the face name using the face name would be performed. Below is pseudo-code for such a routine or program.

15 Routine to access a face based on a name representation.

Input: a face name, consisting of:

Base\_face\_index (integer)

Vertex\_index (integer)

Level (integer)

20 Path (sequence of integers in the range 0..3, with coarsest at the top of the stack)

Output: a face in the subdivision surface hierarchy

---

25 base = baseFace ( Base\_face\_index ) // base face with that index

If Level < 1

result = base;

else

{

30 // start with Level-1 subface of base face at that corner  
//

result = subFace( base, Vertex\_index )

// iterate as far as Level tells us we have to go

//

35 for (i = 1; i < Level; i++)

{

// stack pop: removes value at the start of path, shortens path

```

//
quad = popStack ( path )
result = subFace ( result, quad) // subFace(f, i) is a routine
                                // that returns the ith subface
                                // of face f
5      }
    }

return result
—

```

10                   The methods described above can be implemented in special-purpose circuitry, general-purpose circuitry (such as programmable microprocessors) operating under the control of program instructions, or in any combination of such apparatus. However, the methods are not limited to any particular circuitry or program configuration, they can find

15                   applicability in any computing or processing environment that can be used for the manipulation of meshes used for constructing surfaces of objects.

                  As shown in figure 10, the invention can be implemented in computer programs executing on programmable circuitry that can include a processor, a storage medium readable by the processor (including volatile

20                   or non-volatile memory and/or storage elements), one or more input devices, and one or more output devices. Program code can be applied to data entered using the input device to perform the functions described and to generate the output information. The output information can be applied to the one or more output devices.

25                   A computer system 100 suitable for performing naming operations upon meshes includes a CPU 102, a display 104, a system memory 106, an internal memory device (e.g., hard disk drive) 108, a user input device(s) 110 (e.g., keyboard and mouse), and a removable storage medium 112 (e.g., floppy, tape, or CD-ROM) read by an appropriate drive

30                   114, all coupled by one or more bus lines 116. Code for a program 118

used to create a face name or used to access a face based on the name representation can be stored on removable storage medium 112, and then introduced to computer system 100 through drive 114 to be either temporarily stored in system memory 106 or permanently stored in internal memory device 108. CPU 102 can then use the introduced program 118 to perform operations, including generating and using or generating one or more data structures 120. Program 118 can also be included within another computer graphics program to assist in naming meshes for other operations.

Each program described above can be implemented in a high level procedural or object oriented programming language to communicate with a computer system. However, the programs can be implemented in assembly or machine language, if desired. In any case, the language can be a compiled or interpreted language. Each such program can be stored on a storage medium or device (e.g., DID, CD-ROM, hard disk or magnetic diskette) that is readable by a general or special purpose programmable computer for configuring and operating the computer when the storage medium or device is read by the computer to perform the procedures described in this document. The system can also be considered to be implemented as a computer-readable storage medium, configured with a computer program and/or a data structure, where the storage medium so configured causes a computer to operate in a specific and predefined manner. The program 118 can also be included within another computer graphics program to assist in naming faces or accessing faces of meshes for other operations. The program and/or data structure can also be transmitted over a network such as the Internet.

The many features and advantages of the invention are apparent from the detailed specification and, thus, it is intended by the appended claims to cover all such features and advantages of the invention which fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention. Further, since

5

What is claimed is:

1. A system, comprising:  
an input source providing a polygonal base mesh having a  
face; and  
5 a computer analyzing the mesh and determining an identifier  
for the face comprising a base face identifier, a vertex index and a path to  
the face.
2. A system as recited in claim 1, wherein the identifier  
further comprises a level indicator indicating a subdivision level of the face.
- 10 3. A system as recited in claim 2, wherein the identifier is  
stored as a fixed bit integer.
4. A system as recited in claim 3, wherein said computer  
disregards leading zeros in the path responsive to the level when accessing  
the face using the identifier.
- 15 5. A system as recited in claim 1, wherein said computer  
determines a unique vertex name for a vertex of the face.
6. A storage as recited in claim 1, wherein said computer  
determines a unique edge name for an edge of the face.

7. A system as recited in claim 1, wherein the vertex index identifies a level one subdivision vertex of a zero level subdivision base mesh face corresponding to the face.

5 8. A system for providing unique names for faces and vertices in an hierarchical subdivision surface from which each face of a surface, each vertex of a surface and each edge of a surface can be unambiguously identified, said system comprising:

an input source providing a polygonal base mesh having a face; and

10 a computer analyzing the mesh, determining an identifier for the face, disregarding leading zeros in the path responsive to the level when accessing the face using the identifier, determining a unique vertex name for a vertex of the face, determining a unique edge name for an edge of the face, with the face comprising a base face identifier, a vertex index and a  
15 path to the face, with the vertex index identifying a level one subdivision vertex of a zero level subdivision base mesh face corresponding to the face, with the identifier comprising a level indicator indicating a subdivision level of the face and with the identifier stored as a fixed bit integer.

20 9. A method of determining a unique identifier for a face of a mesh in a subdivision surface, comprising:

determining a base mesh face;

determining a vertex index of the face; and

determining a path to the face.

25 10. A method as recited in claim 8, further comprising determining a subdivision level of the face.

11. A method of accessing a face of a mesh in a subdivision surface, comprising:

obtaining a face identifier including a base face index, a vertex index and a path to the face; and



traversing the path to the face using the base face index and the vertex index.

12. A method as recited in claim 11, wherein the identifier includes a level and the traversing includes a number of repeated steps which number is responsive to the level.

13. A computer readable storage having a face name data structure providing an identifier for a subdivision surface face and controlling a computer comprising a base face identifier field, a vertex index field and a path field of a path to the surface face.

14. A storage as recited in claim 13, further comprising a level indicator indicating a subdivision level of the face.

15. A storage as recited in claim 13, further comprising a unique vertex name for a vertex of the face.

16. A storage as recited in claim 13, further comprising a unique edge name for an edge of the face.

A System For Naming Faces And Vertices In An  
Adaptive Hierarchical Subdivision Surface

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention assigns a unique name or identifier to a face of a subdivision surface that can be stored and manipulated as a fixed length integer. The face name representation includes a base face index field identifying the base mesh face from which the face being named is derived, a vertex index field identifying the base mesh vertex from which the face is derived, a level field identifying the level of the subdivision face and a path field that identifies the path to the face. The vertices and edges of each face can also be assigned unique names.

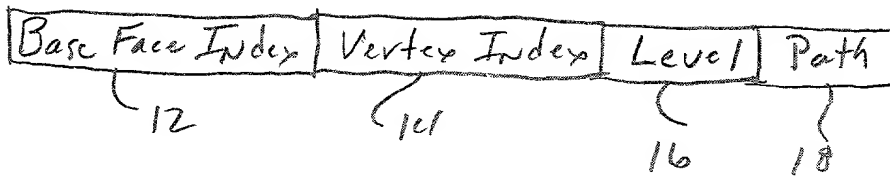


Figure 1

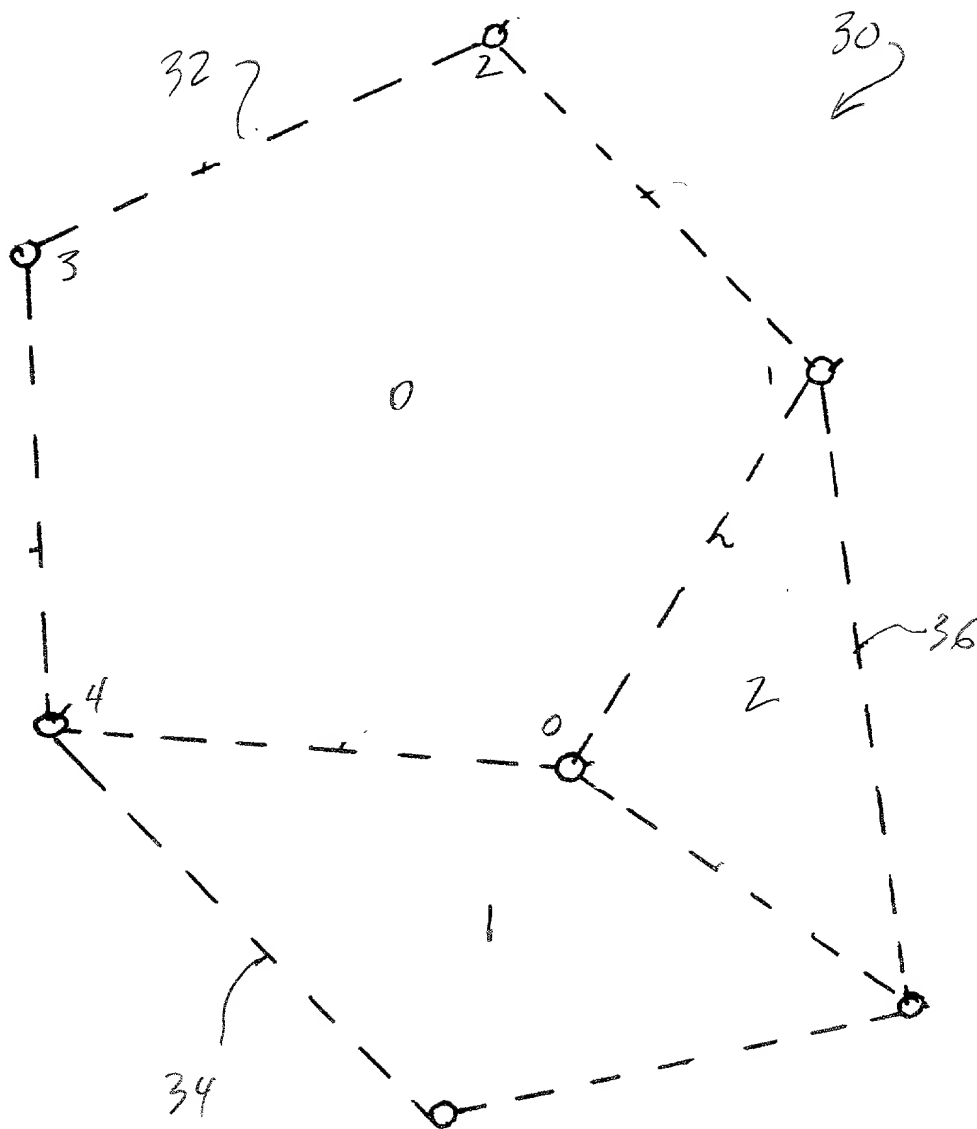
[illegible]

Fig 3

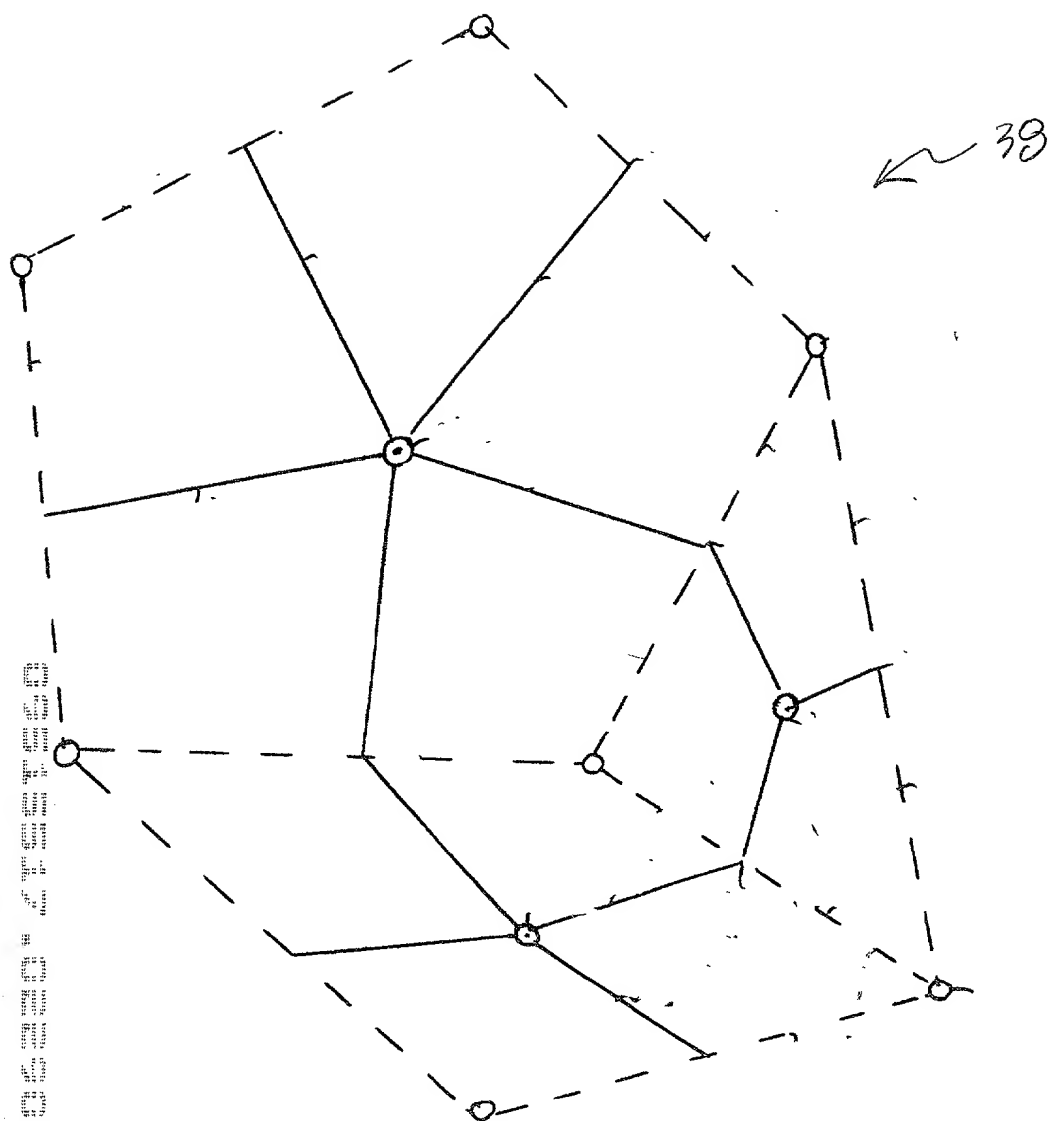


Fig. 4

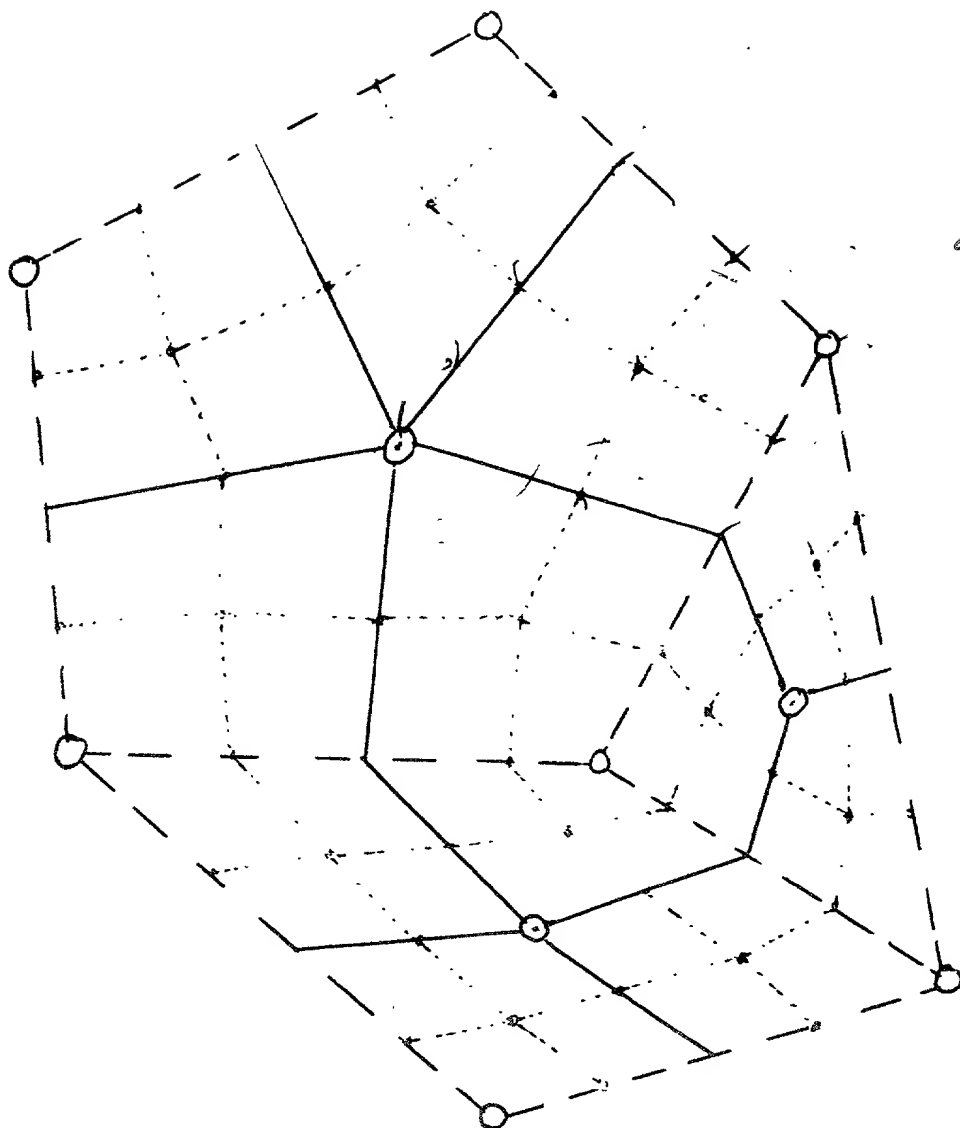


Fig. 5

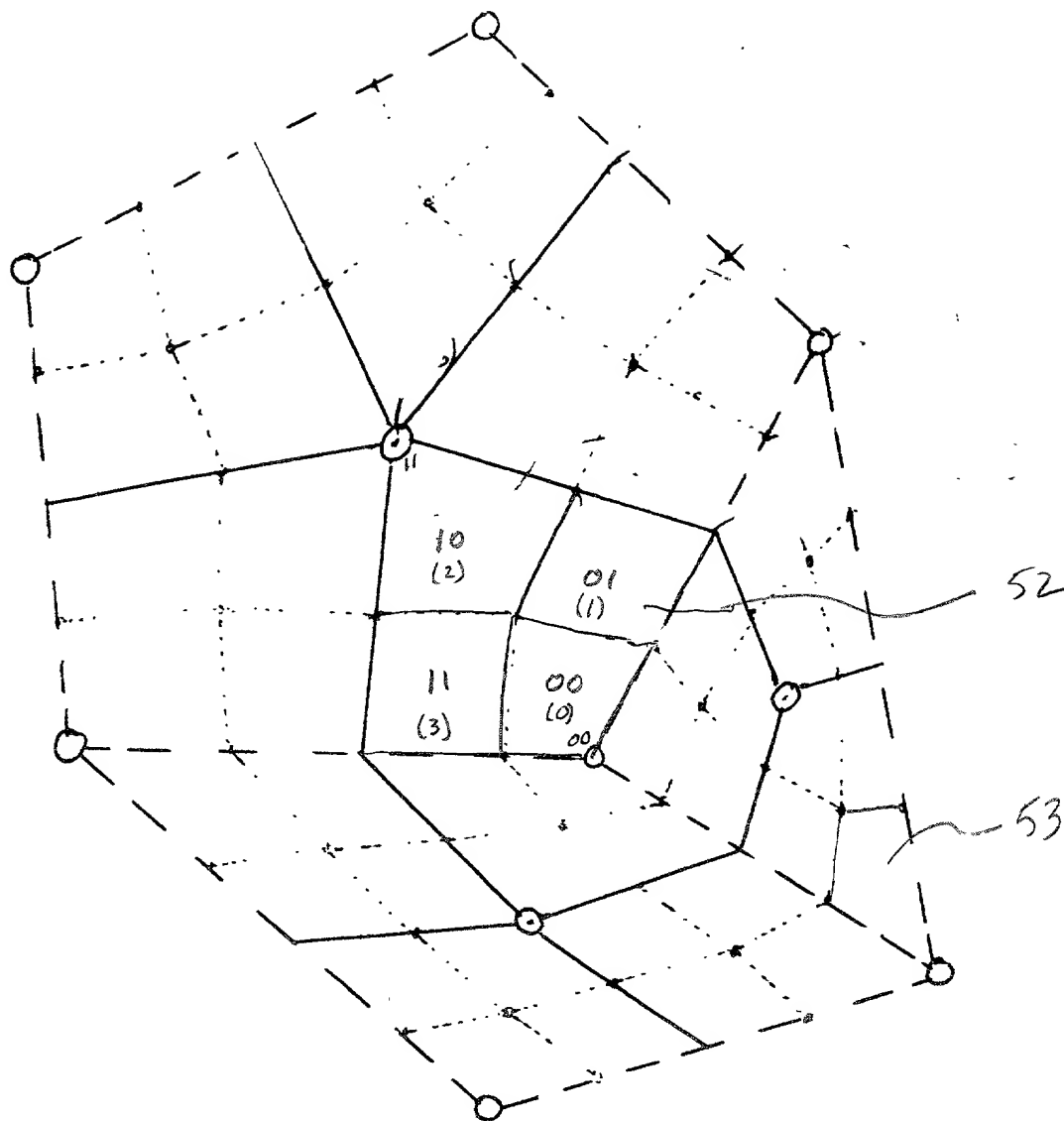


FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a cube 50 showing a front face 51 divided into four regions 10, 01, 11, and 00 by solid lines. The regions are labeled with binary digits and counts in parentheses. Nodes are marked with circles at the vertices and intersections of the lines. Dashed lines indicate hidden edges. Labels 52 and 53 point to edges on the right side of the cube.

Fig. 6

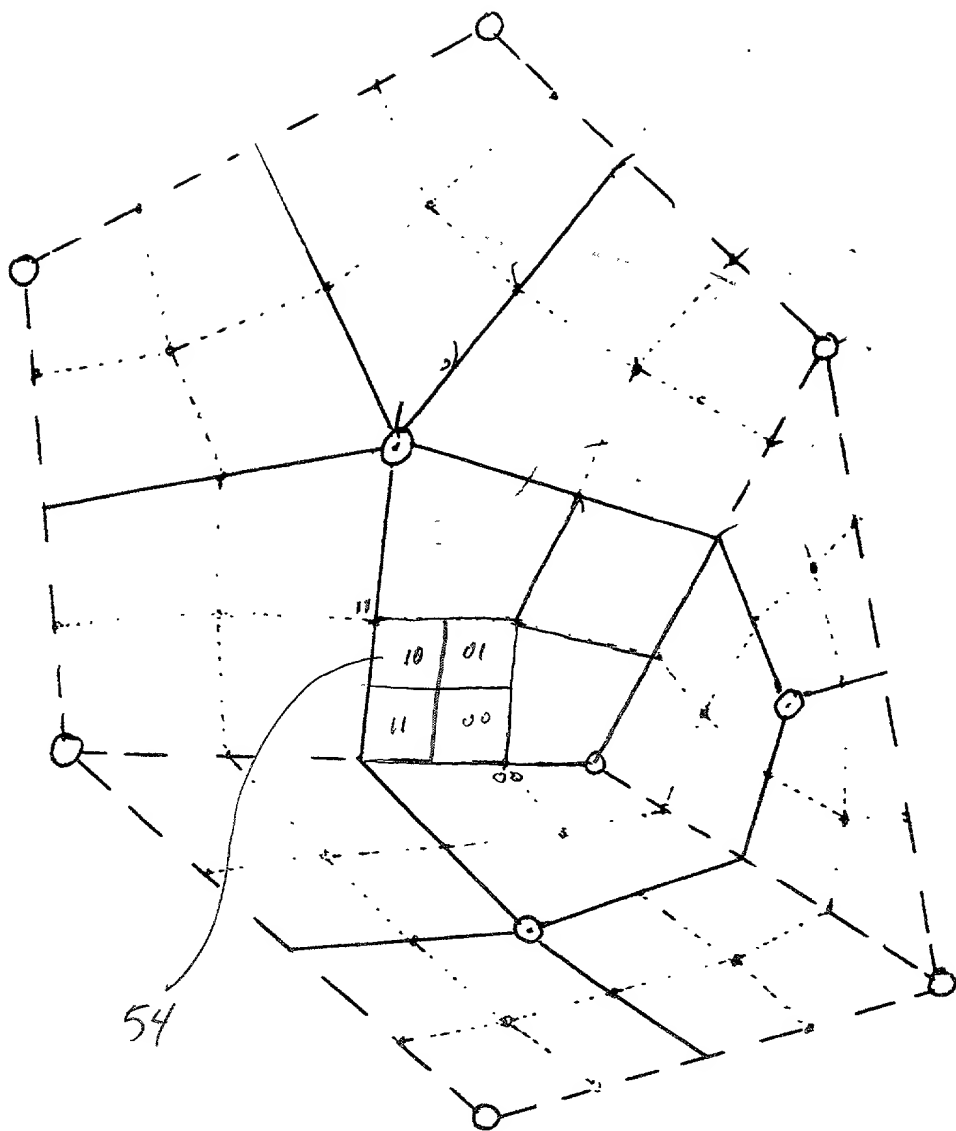


Fig. 6 is a diagram of a crystal lattice structure. It shows a central 2x2 grid of squares, each containing a binary label (10, 01, 11, 00). This central grid is surrounded by a larger, more complex structure defined by dashed lines and circular nodes. The nodes are arranged in a pattern that suggests a 3D lattice, with arrows indicating directions or forces. A curved line labeled '54' is positioned near the bottom left of the central grid. The overall structure is composed of solid lines forming a central core and dashed lines extending outwards to the nodes.



Fig. 7

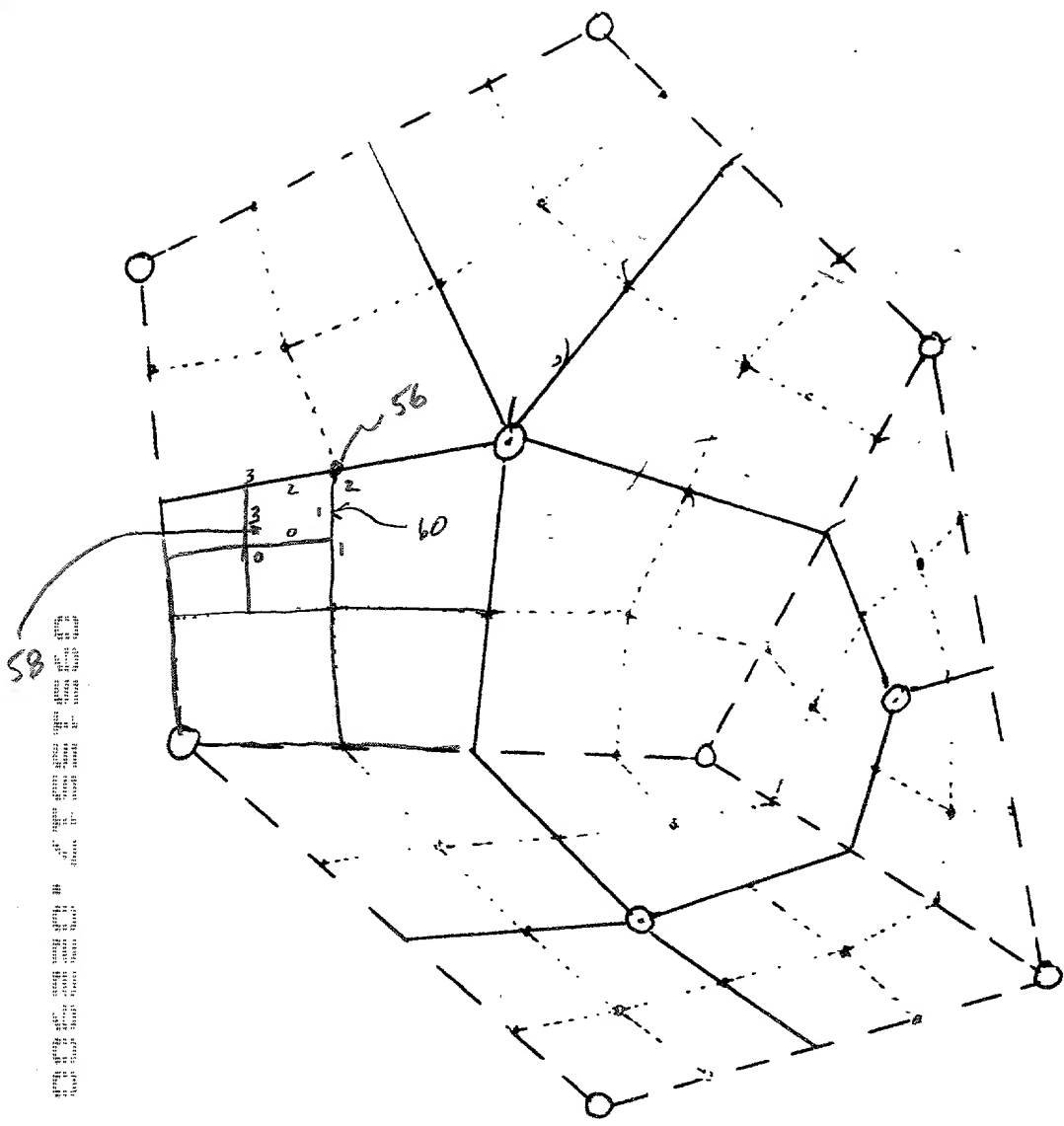
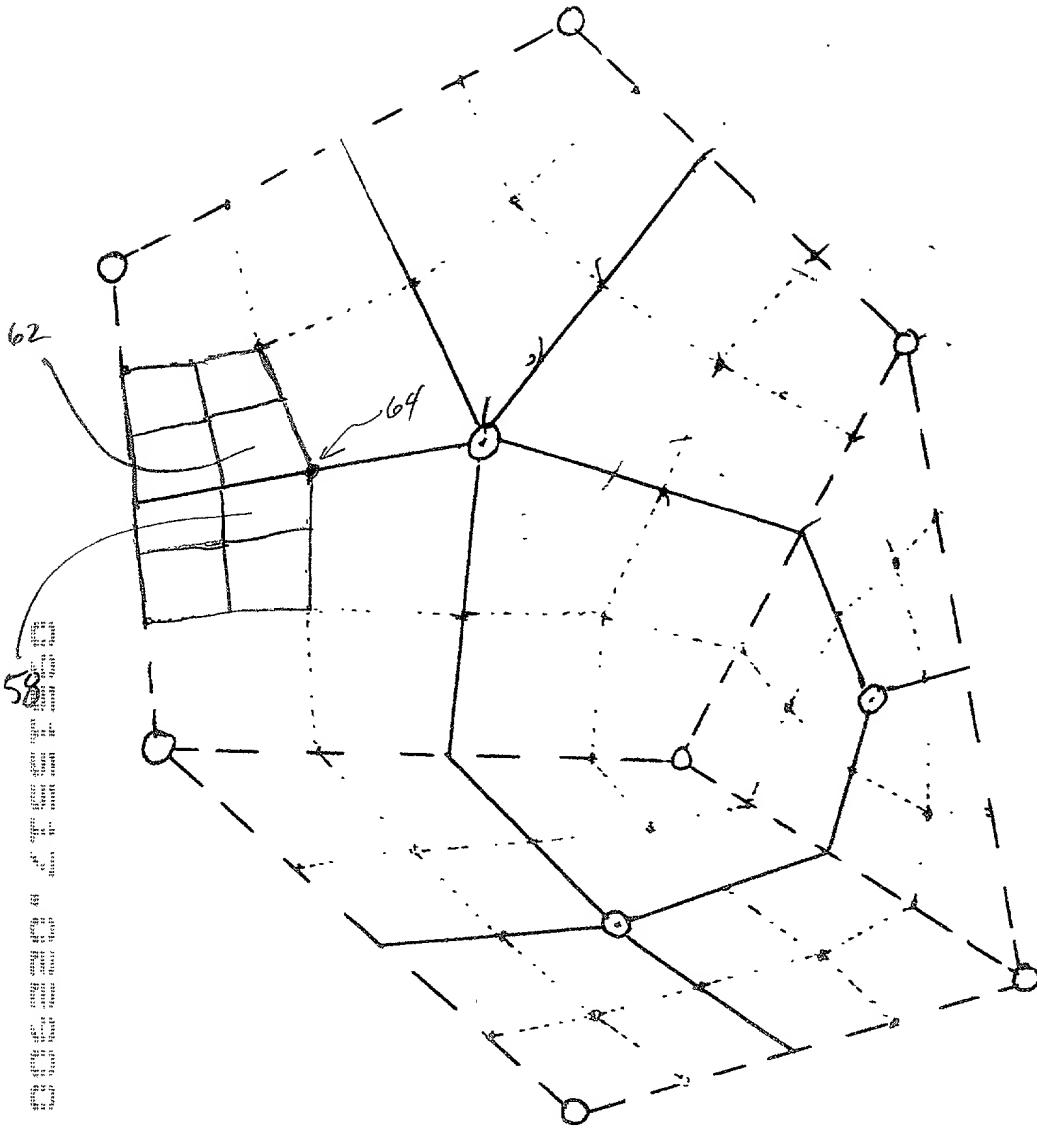


Fig. 8



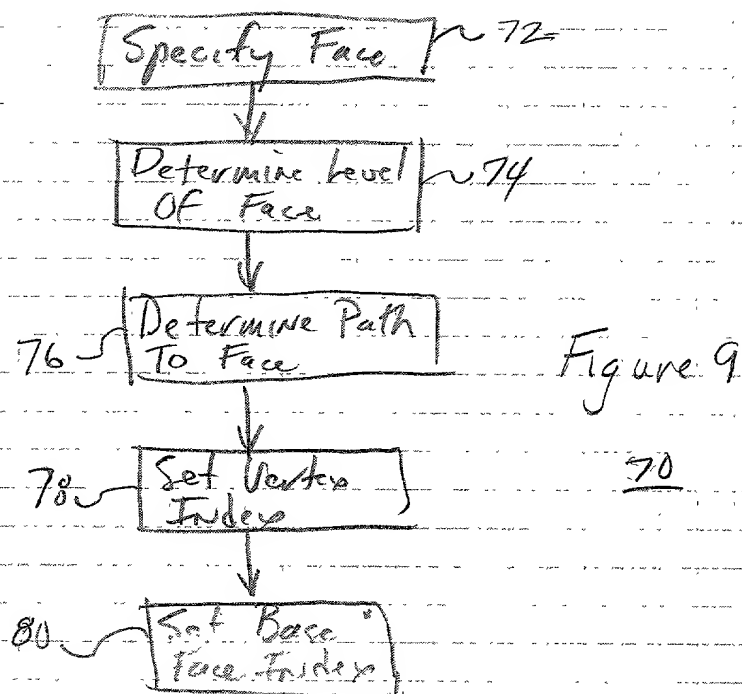
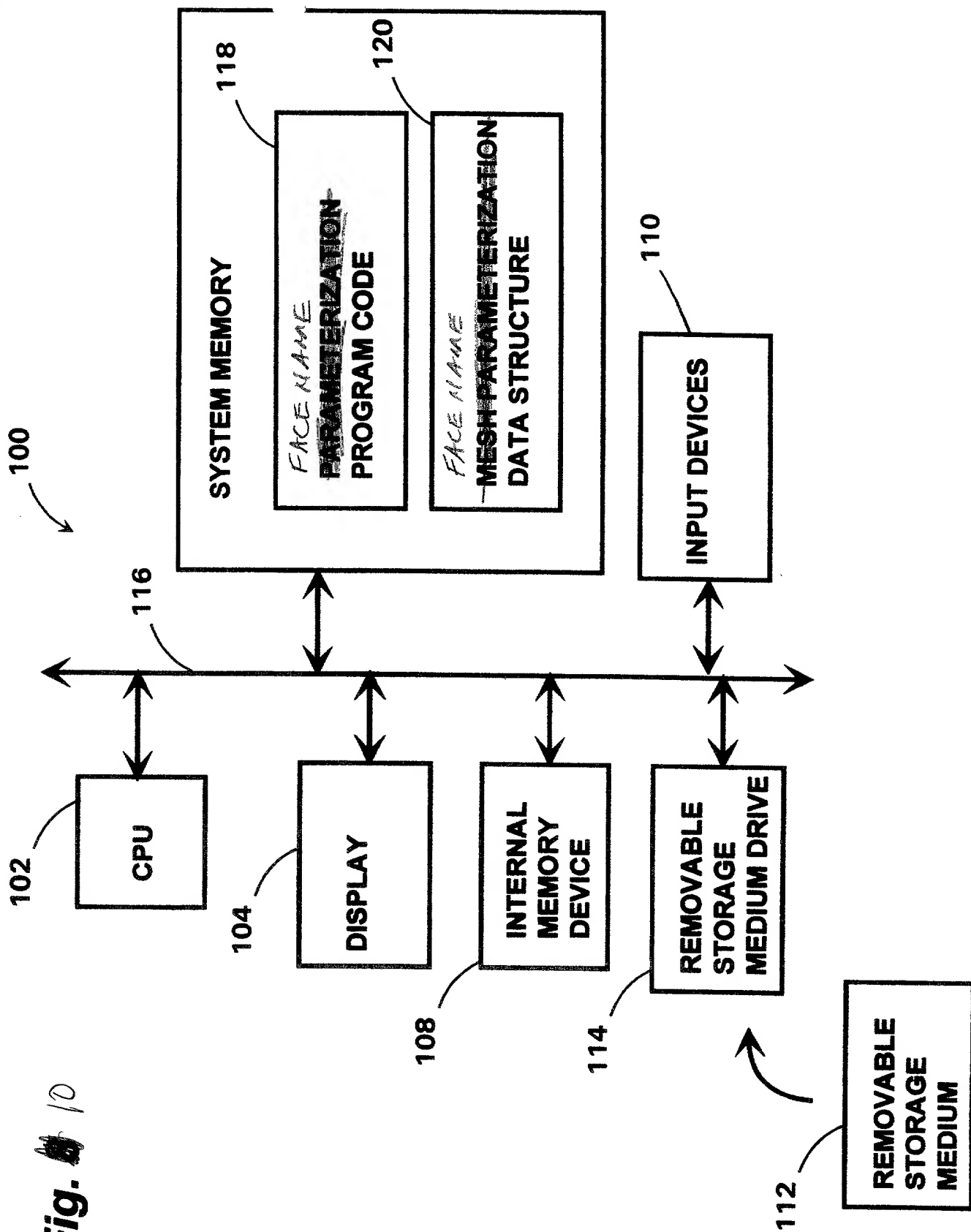


Fig. 10



**COMBINED DECLARATION/POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR UTILITY/DESIGN PATENT APPLICATION**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe that I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

**A SYSTEM FOR NAMING FACES AND VERTICES IN AN ADAPTIVE HIERARCHICAL SUBDIVISION SURFACE**

the specification of which is attached hereto, unless the following box is checked:

☐ was filed on \_\_\_\_\_ as United States Application Number or PCT International Application Number \_\_\_\_\_ and was amended on (if applicable). I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above. I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR § 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefit(s) under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or § 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application(s)

Priority Not Claimed

☐

(Number)	(Country)	Day/Month/Year Filed
----------	-----------	----------------------

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 120 or § 119(e) of any United States application(s), or § 365(c) of any PCT International application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT International filing date of this application.

09/116,553 (Application Serial No.)	July 15, 1998 (Filing Date)	Pending (Status -- patented, pending, abandoned)
09/164,089 (Application Serial No.)	September 30, 1998 (Filing Date)	Pending (Status -- patented, pending, abandoned)
09/219,613 (Application Serial No.)	December 23, 1998 (Filing Date)	Pending (Status -- patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby appoint the following attorneys and agent to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

James D. Halsey, Jr., 22,729; Harry John Staas, 22,010; David M. Pitcher, 25,908; John C. Garvey, 28,607; J. Randall Beckers, 30,358; William F. Herbert, 31,024; Richard A. Gollhofer, 31,106; Mark J. Henry, 36,162; Gene M. Garner II, 34,172; Michael D. Stein, 37,240; Paul I. Kravetz, 35,230; Gerald P. Joyce, III, 37,648; Todd E. Marlette, 35,269; George N. Stevens, 36,938; Norman L. Ourada, 41,235; Deborah S. Gladstein, 43,636; Jonathan H. Muskin, 43,824; William N. Hugnet, P-44,481 and William M. Schertler, 35,348 (agent); Christopher Byrne, 32,204; John F. Brigden, 40,530

Address all correspondence to: STAAS & HALSEY LLP, 700 Eleventh Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20001

Direct all telephone calls to: (202) 434-1500 - Facsimile No. (202) 434-1501

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full name of sole or first inventor Michael LOUNSBERY

Inventor's Signature *Michael Lounsbery* Date Feb 28, 2000

Residence 5208 128TH Avenue, SE, Bellevue, WA 98006 Citizenship U.S.

Post Office Address Same as residence

☐ Additional inventors are being named on separately numbered sheets attached hereto.